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Attached is [redacted] forwarded as received.

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Comments:

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1. Throughout this report read the following named German scientists and technicians:

FOR

READ

Dr. Czulius
Professor Pöschel
Dr. Scheffers
Dr. Keppel
Dr. Weiss
Leverenz (fnu)
Barwich
Steebeck
Dr. Westmeyer or Westermeyer
Oertzen
Fraulein Kuelz
Dr. Schintelmeister
Dr. Busse

Dr. Werner Czulius
Professor Heinz Pose
Dr. Helmut Scheffers
Dr. Hans Keppel
Dr. Carl-Friedrich Weiss
Hans Leverenz
Hans Barwich
Dr. Max Steenbeck
Dr. Hans Westmeyer
Wolfgang von Oertzen
Fraulein Helene Kuelz
Dr. Josef Peter Schintlmeister
Dr. Ernst Busse

2. Throughout this report read the following Soviet scientists and technicians:

FOR

READ

Maj. Gen. Zavenyagin or Savenyagin
Major Krassin
Professor D. I. Blokhinzev
Engineer Koshkhin
Migulin
Guryevich
General Buyanov
Emilyanov
Dr. Petukhov
Nemirovski

Lt. Gen. Zavenyagin
Major Krasin
Professor D. I. Blokhintsev
~~Engineer~~ Koshkin
V. V. Migulin
I. I. Gurevich
General Aleksandr Buyanov
Professor V. S. Yemelyanov
Dr. Valentin A. Petukhov
P. E. Nemirovskiy

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Leipunski
Sveryev or Seryev
Kuznetsov
General Vanikov
Malish
Professor Wexler
Malzeva
Stavitski
Novikovski
W. Morozov
Michailovich
Feiselayev
Glazanov
Kikyen
Duloy

A. I. Leypunskiy
Zvarev
Kuznetsov
Col. Gen. B. L. Varnikov
Malykh
Professor V. I. Veksler
Maltseva
Stavitskiy
Novikovskiy
V. Morozov
Mikhaylovich
S. I. Peyzulayev
Vladimir N. Glazanov
Kikoin
Dulov

3. Throughout this report read:

Ministry of Medium Machine Building for Ministry of Semi-Heavy Industry.

Ministry for Chemical Industry for Ministry of Chemistry

Maloyaroslavets for Malayaroslavets

Agudzeri for Agudzheri

Sungul for Sunghul

4. Pupke is possibly S. L. Pupko, Kasachkovski is probably O. D. Kazachkovskiy (also reported as Kasakovskiy), Mikushkhina is probably Mikushkina, Gregorius is possibly Grigoryan, and Zemoilov is possibly Major Zemoilov, officer Grushkov (fnu) is possibly Major Grishenko (fnu), reported as head of the escort group at Obninskoye. A Lt Col Grishenko (fnu) is also reported to have been chief of the MGB unit at Obninskoye in 1951.

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COUNTRY <u>USSR</u>	REPORT	
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The present institute consists of [] military college building which is surrounded by numerous workshops and dwellings erected prior to 1952. The whole compound is supposed to accomodate at least 10,000 to 12,000 persons. The institute is located some 110 km southeast of Moscow, approximately 1 km from Obninskoye railroad station, west of the Moscow- Malayaroslavec railroad line and west of the Moscow - Kiev highway.

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In 1952, the former military college building as well as a tremendous concrete structure erected in the southwestern portion of the institute area were the most characteristic buildings.

[] the installation had consecutively served as a military college, as a home for Spanish children during the Spanish Civil War, as a Soviet advanced command post during World War II, and finally as a command post for a higher German Army transportation staff. At the arrival of the Pose group in September 1946, the main building and the surrounding log houses were in a dilapidated state. In the years following, the whole plant was considerably enlarged.

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2. Activities at Obninskoye

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Prior to the arrival of the German team in September and October 1946, no work had been performed at Obninskoye. The military college as well as the surrounding structures, most of them log houses, looked old and dilapidated. Oertzen and engineer Rachwitz went to work designing, remodeling and erecting buildings and installing the necessary equipment. In the spring of 1947, Soviet experts including professor G.N. Flerov (phonetic spelling), Migdal (fnu) (phonetic spelling), and Guryevich (fnu) (phonetic spelling) repeatedly visited Obninskoye and read lectures to a selected group of German experts including Prof. Pose, Dr. Czuliuss, Dr. Hermann, Dr. Scheffers, Dr. Weiss, Dr. Westmeyer and, possibly, Fraeulein Dr. Kuelz. Oertzen attended only twice because of his inadequate command of Russian. Topics of the lectures were: "Elementary Reactor Theory" and "Spontaneous Fission". No information was brought forward other than had already been presented in the classified reports by the OKH.

In February 1947, Oertzen travelled with Major Krasin (fnu) (phonetic spelling) and officer Grushkov (fnu) (phonetic spelling) via Moscow to the Leningrad Elektrosila Works where a conference was held with chief engineer Yefremov (fnu) (phonetic spelling) on cyclotron problems. After his return to Obninskoye, Oertzen was ordered to submit in writing his opinions on Yefremov's construction designs. In May 1947, a planning conference was held at Obninskoye with the following persons from Moscow attending: professor Kuchatov (fnu) (phonetic spelling), Major General Zavenyagin (fnu) and Minister of Chemistry Pervukhin (fnu) (phonetic spelling). The German team was represented by professor Pose, Dr. Weiss; occasionally Oertzen and other members of the team also attended the conference. Oertzen was asked to report on the cyclotron project. Professor Pose went into this conference absolutely unprepared and was more and more outmaneuvered by Major Krasin and, except for certain scientific problems, his activities were reduced to personnel matters and the question of bonuses.

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3. List of Soviet and German Experts and their Respective Fields of Work

a. Soviet Management

In the course of years, the following information on Soviet scientific and technical personnel employed at Obninskoye was obtained (all names first and in phonetic spelling):

(1) Professor Kuchatov

director of the Technical Council of the 1st Chief Directorate and chief of Laboratory 1.

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(2) Major General Zavenyagin

an administration expert and the leading figure in Soviet nuclear research.

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(3) Minister Malyshev

minister of semi-heavy machine industry, who replaced Savenyagin between 1953 and early 1955.

(4) Professor Emilyanov

deputy minister,

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(5) General Sveryev

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(6) Dr. Novikov

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(7) Colonel Kusnetzov

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General Seryev's deputy,

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(8) General Vanikov

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(9) Kikoyen

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(10) Professor Wexler

One of Russia's first theoretical physicists,

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(11) "Akademik" (Academy member) Alikhanov

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(12) "Adademik" Leipunski

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[Redacted]

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(13) Dr. Petukhov

[Redacted]

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(14) Professor Dr. Migulin

[Redacted]

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(15) Nemirovski

An able theoretician, [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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(16) Yefremov

[Redacted]

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(17) Professor Isayev

A physicist, [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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(18) Pervukhin

[Redacted]

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(19) Professor Flerov

[Redacted]

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(20) Migdal

An able Moscow theoretical physicist, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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(21) Guryevich

A theoretical physicist [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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b. Local Soviet management

Administration:

(22) General Buyanov

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Administration officer and manager of the Obninskoye
plant prior to 1948. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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(23) Malzeva

Female secretary to General Buyanov, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

25X1

(24) Major Zamoilov

[REDACTED]

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(25) Colonel P.I. Zakharov

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[REDACTED]

(26) Mikushkhina

Zacharov's secretary. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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(27) Gregorius

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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(28) Lieutenant Colonel Ovechgin

Administration officer of the engineering department,

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(29) Lieutenant Colonel Trubnikov

Engineering officer,

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(30) Tabulevich

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Scientific Management of Obninskoye Plant

(31) Major A.K. Krasin

A physicist

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(32) Professor Dr. D.I. Blokhinzev

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c. List of Personnel Employed at the Different Departments of the Obninskoye Institute

The Obninskoye ^{Institute} which was headed by professor Dr. Blokhinzev (see No 32) consisted of the following departments:

1. Engineering office
2. Theoretical laboratory
3. Lashenkov's special department
4. Prof. Leypunski's laboratory
5. Major Krasin's laboratory
6. Workshops

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[Redacted]

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Persons employed at the engineering office (1) which served all other departments and laboratories:

(33) Engineer Koshkhin

Chief of the engineering office, civil engineer, [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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(34) Engineer Uhlmann

A very able civil engineer formerly employed at AEB.

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[Redacted]

(35) Frau Engelhardt

née Malitzki, [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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(36) Engineer Kirst

A chemical engineer, [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

25X1

(37) Novack

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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Persons employed at the theoretical laboratory: (2)

Some 20 persons were employed at this laboratory under the leadership of professor Blokhinzev, [Redacted]

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(38) Burghardt

[Redacted]

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(39) Fraeulein Dr Kuelz

[Redacted]

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(40) Dr. Scheffers

A theoretical physicist, [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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(41) Romanov

A theoretical physicist,

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(42) Romanovich

A theoretical physicist,

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Lashenko's special department (3) consisted of the following sub-departments: (a) Lashenko's laboratory (previously headed by professor Ageyev, a middle-aged gentleman who published several papers and whose present location is unknown), (b) Dr. Wirth's subdepartment, and (c) Dr. Rexer's subdepartment.

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(43) Dr. Lashenko

head of the laboratory, a metallurgist,

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(44) Dr. Makarov

Able theoretician,

Germans had no access to the laboratory and no information was gained.

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Dr. Wirth's subdepartment included the following persons:

(45) Dr. Wirths

Chief of the department,

(46) Dr. Keppel

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(47) Engelhardt

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(48) Sommerfeld

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Prior to 1950, the team had performed meticulous analyses of different substances such as carbon, beryllium oxide, and uranium. In 1951, Lashenko was assigned as chief of the team. Under Dr. Wirth's supervision they worked on the problem of canning the uranium rods with copper, nickel or other metals. This was not a simple matter and, according to Oertzen, unusual amperage, temperatures and electrolyses were used. The Wirths team was convinced that their method was superior to Lashenko's.

Rexer's subdepartment included the following persons:

(49) Dr. Rexer

A physicist,

(50) Wardewitz

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(51) Wacker

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In 1950, the Rexer team worked on problems associated to the sintering of beryllium oxide. In 1951, they performed viscosity measurements of liquid metal mixtures such as lead, bismuth and sodium-potassium at different temperatures.

Prof. Leypunski's laboratory (4) was subdivided into the following subdepartments:

- (a) Prof. Leypunski's laboratory with Dr. Busse's subdepartment
- (b) Dr. Glasanov's laboratory with an undetermined subdepartment, and
- (c) Pupke's laboratory

Prof. Leypunski's laboratory which was headed by Prof. Leypunski included the following persons:

(52) Deputy O.D. Kasachkovski

A physicist.

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(53) Stavitzki

[REDACTED]

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(54) L. Kornilenkov

An able physicist, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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(55) Frau Kornilenkov

[REDACTED]

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(a) At Prof. Leypunski's laboratory nuclear measurements were made and necessary apparatus were constructed. Two high voltage generators with a neutron source tube were available. All work performed was at a high level.

Dr. Busse's subdepartment included the following persons:

(56) Dr. Busse

[REDACTED]

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(57) Frau Kasachkovski

A physicist [REDACTED]

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(58) Vecheslav (?)

[REDACTED]

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(59) Julia (nu)

[REDACTED]

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(b) Dr. Glasanov's laboratory included the following persons:

(60) Dr. Glasanov

Laboratory chief, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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(61) H. von Gertzen

(62) A Ukrainian of undetermined name

An electrotechnician,

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(63) B. Novikovski

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(64) Serbinov

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(65) Schermen

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(66) W. Morosov

A mechanic,

(67) Michailovich

Welder and mechanic,

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The program of the Glasanov laboratory included the following:
 high voltage generators, studies on ion sources, electrostatic
 high voltage generators, and the construction of a 1.5 million V
 high-voltage generator (dismantled at Berlin-Dahlem)

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The undetermined subdepartment attached to the Glasanov laboratory
 worked on electrostatic upgrading of low-grade uranium ore. (Dr.
 Glasanov is said to have published a book on electrostatic
 purification of waste gases).

(c) The Pupke laboratory included the following persons:

(68) Pupke

Laboratory chief, a thermodynamics expert,

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(69) Kyrillov

A thermodynamics technician,

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(70) Khachaturov

Engineer.

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The Pupke laboratory worked on thermal problems and liquid metals.

Major Krasin's laboratory (5) was subdivided as follows:

- (a) Krasin's laboratory with a ceramics subdepartment
- (b) Pose's laboratory with three subdepartments
- (c) Schmidt-Matalin's laboratory
- (d) The laboratory for chemical analyses and the laboratory for spectrum analyses.

The Krasin laboratory (a) included the following persons:

(71) Morozov

Deputy chief of the laboratory.

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(72) Malish

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(73) Eugene (fnu)

A physicist

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The Krasin laboratory worked on the problem of sintering and pressing beryllium oxide under high temperature and high pressure conditions. Power was supplied from the power plant. High temperatures were obtained in huge Taman-type furnaces. It is believed that experiments were conducted on beryllium oxide to be used at the pile then under construction.

After 1950, a deep pit was excavated inside the laboratory building. All activities were kept strictly secret.

The ceramics subdepartment, which was headed by a Russian of undetermined name included the following persons:

(74) Thieme

A ceramics expert.

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The ceramics subdepartment worked on problems of the derivation of beryllium and baking of ceramic material. Beryllium oxide was supplied in large boxes which arrived from Podolsk.

The Pose laboratory (b) and its three subdepartments consisted of the following persons:

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(75) Professor. Dr. Pose

Laboratory chief, [REDACTED]

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(76) Glakov

A physicist, [REDACTED]

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(77) Vanishkhun

(78) J. Hartmann

precision mechanic, [REDACTED]

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(79) G. Hartmann

Laboratory technician, [REDACTED]

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Work performed at the Pose laboratory concerned the construction of ionization chambers and ion measurement. The Soviet were dissatisfied with the results obtained by Pose.

The three subdepartments were headed by Dr. Westermeyer, Dr. Weiss, and Dr. Czuliuss respectively.

The Westmeyer group consisted of

(80) Dr. Westmeyer

A highly qualified physician, [REDACTED]

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(81) H. Hartmann?

(82) Russian

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In 1950, the Westmeyer group took up ~~nuclear~~ measurements with the use of photometry. Their results were good and their efforts were greatly appreciated.

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The Weiss group consisted of

(83) Dr. Weiss

A physicist,

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(84) Dr. Hermann

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(85) Malyshev

Russian physicist,

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(86) A. Smirnov

A radium chemist.

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The Weiss group manufactured radium compounds, the so-called "standards", made pertinent measurements, and processed various substances. Their laboratory was located outside the fence surrounding the radium chemistry building. The two German co-workers had to present a special identification card (Propusk) on entering the building. Although the Weiss group was officially subordinated to Prof. Pose, their actual leader was Major Krasin.

Dr. Czulijs subdepartment headed by

(87) Dr. Czulijs

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(88) Boehme

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and a staff of 10 co-workers, which was reduced to 3 or 4 in 1951/52. The Czulijs group engaged in engineering work for measuring sets, ionization chambers and different types of vacuum sets.

Schmidt-Matalin's laboratory (c) consisted of the following persons:

(89) Engineer F. Schmidt

head of the laboratory,

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(90) Engineer Mat'alin

a radio technician,

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(91) Hoffmann

a mechanic.

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(92) Tschirner

an electrotechnician

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Work performed at the Schmidt-Matalin laboratory included: development and construction of electronic measuring sets for nuclear purposes, such as impulse generators, amplifiers, impulse analyzers, and electronic equipment

Of the two analytical laboratories (d), the laboratory for chemical analysis was headed by:

(93) Averina Smirnov

a chemist.

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and included

(94) M. Zacher

laboratory technician,

and some 10 co-workers.

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Work performed at this laboratory included: all chemical analyses for the entire institute, special chemical analysis of the degree of purity of beryllium oxide.

The spectrum analysis laboratory was headed by

(95) Dr. Krueger

a physicist,

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and included

(96) Peiselayev

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(97) Dr. Riewe

a physicist,

The laboratory workshops (6), the leader of which could not be determined included the following persons:

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(98) Meiners

a technician,

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(99) Zacher

a mechanic,

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(100) E. Walter

a glass blower,

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and some 50 trained workers.

The workshops constructed machine sets and different kind of appliances. Except for a few German mechanics, the workforce consisted of Soviets. Between 1949 and 1950, the workshops were greatly enlarged according to Soviet designs. They were modernly equipped and up to standards.

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